

THE  
ADVENTURES  
OF  
ALEXANDER  
THE  
CORRECTOR.

Wherein is given

*K. Cruden (A.)*

An Account of his being unjustly sent to  
CHELSEA, and of his bad Usage during the  
time of his *Chelsea-Campaign*, which continued  
seventeen Days, from the Twelfth to the  
Twenty-ninth of *September, 1753.*

WITH

An Account of the *Chelsea-Academies*, or the Private  
Places for the Confinement of such as are supposed  
to be deprived of the Exercise of their Reason.

To which is added

An Account of the Prophecies of some pious Ministers of the  
Gospel, foretelling that ALEXANDER'S Afflictions are  
designed by Divine Providence to be an Introduction and  
Preparation to his being a JOSEPH and a prosperous Man.

With Observations on the Necessity of a Reformation by  
executing the Laws against Swearers, Sabbath-breakers, and  
other Offenders.

*All things work together for good to them that love GOD, to them who  
are so called according to his purpose. Rom. viii. 28.*

*Notre aide soit au Nom de l'Eternel qui a fait les cieux et la terre.*

*Biblia Anchora est mea; et mihi Omnia CHRISTUS.*

The Bible is my Anchor; and CHRIST is all and in all to me.

L O N D O N,

Printed for the AUTHOR: And sold by RICHARD BALDWIN  
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[ Price Six-pence. ]

# THE ADVENTURES OF ALEXANDER THE CORRECTOR.

When is given  
An Account of his being unjustly sent to  
Gibraltar, and of his bad Usage during the  
time of his Confinement, which continued  
seventeen Days, from the Twelfth to the  
Twenty-ninth of September 1753.



An Account of the Places for the  
to be deprived of the Privileges of the British Nation.

An Account of the Proposals of some pious Ministers of the  
Church, for settling the ALEXANDER'S ALEXANDER'S  
designated by Divine Providence to be an Introduction and  
Preparation to his being a Jewish and a pious Man.  
With Observations on the Necessity of a Reformation be-  
coming the Laws against Swearing, Sabbath breakers, and  
other Offences.

It being now necessary for the good of the Church, to that end  
and for the benefit of the people, from which it  
may be seen that the same is a necessary part of the  
Bible, which is a necessary part of the Christian's  
The Bible of the Church, and a necessary part of the Christian's


LONDON:  
Printed by A. MILLAR, in Pall-mall, near St. James's Church, in the Strand.  
[The end of the world]



D E D I C A T I O N

**ROYAL HIGHNESS**  
**WILLIAM**  
**DUKE of CUMBERLAND,**  
*Captain-General and Commander in Chief*  
*of his MAJESTY'S Forces.*

S I R,



I HAD the honor to dedicate my Concordance of the Bible to your Royal Mother the great Queen CAROLINA, and to present it to her Majesty in the presence of your Royal Highness the week before her fatal illness \*; and it was very graciously received by her Majesty.

S I N C E the publication of that Work it hath pleased the sovereign and wise Disposer of all things to suffer some uncommon Afflictions to befall its Author. What the end of them may be will be best known by the event. I doubt not but they will all issue in the Glory of God and my real Good.

I was induced to make this Address to your Royal Highness by the great Affection I have for the KING and every Branch

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\* The Concordance was presented to the Queen November 3, 1737. And next day it was presented to his Majesty.

The Account of the Trial between the *Corrector* Plaintiff and Dr. *Monro* and others Defendants, in the Court of the *Common-Pleas*, was dedicated to the King, October 10, 1739.

## DEDICATION.

of the Royal Family, particularly for your Royal Highness, whom the great Governor of the World hath in a signal manner honored to be the Deliverer of all his MAJESTY'S Subjects from Popery and Slavery, by the complete Victory you obtained over the Rebels at *Culloden*, for which your Name will be greatly celebrated by Generations yet unborn.

THE Death-stroke which your Royal Highness hath given to the Cause of Jacobitism, lays a lasting Obligation on all true Protestants to offer up ardent Prayers for your attaining to Happiness here by seeking and serving God through JESUS CHRIST, and for your being made Partaker of eternal Blessedness and Glory hereafter.

YOUR Royal Highness may believe that always hitherto, and I hope to the end of my Life nobody shall more sincerely and more ardently wish his MAJESTY'S present and eternal Happiness, and that of your Royal Highness, and of every Branch of your Illustrious Family, than him who has been greatly injured, and is with the greatest and most profound respect,

*May it please Your* ROYAL HIGHNESS,

*Your most dutiful, and*

*most obedient Servant,*

*At the Dial above the Flying-  
Horse in Upper-Moorfields,  
January 12, 1754.*

ALEXANDER CRUDEN.

T H E  
A D V E N T U R E S  
O F  
A L E X A N D E R  
T H E C O R R E C T O R.



HE *Corrector* being much affected by the many sins committed in the public streets of LONDON, particularly by the crying sin of profane swearing, often rebuked in a meek manner those who were openly guilty of that unprofitable sin, and particularly on Monday the 10th of September 1753. And before and since that time he hath occasionally rebuked many who have taken it well; and some of them upon that account have prayed earnestly, that a divine blessing might attend him. He has rebuked among others some soldiers, and told them that king GEORGE did not pay them for *Swearing* but for *Fighting*, and they have been checked by their own consciences, and have confessed that it was an evil practice. It would not be at all impossible to put a stop to this sinful practice, and also to the great sin and evil of Sabbath-breaking, if proper and effectual measures were taken: For where is the man that can justify profane Swearing, or deny that the Sabbath is to be sanctified according to the fourth commandment?

This afternoon a quarrel surprisingly began in *Southampton-Buildings*, wherein there was some skirmishing or fighting, the *Corrector* himself having encountered several persons, *Solus contra omnes*, One against many. A young man appeared in time of battle with a shovel or spade in his hand, and was guilty of swearing in the presence of *Alexander*, which so greatly offended him that, contrary to his usual custom, he took his shovel and corrected him with some

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severity.



severity. Upon which even one of the mob called out, *You must not swear!* This may be called an emblematical or typical battle; for how it began is somewhat mysterious; the *Corrector* however gave and received several blows.

After the battle was ended, which was thought to have continued about an hour, he soon arrived at his lodging at the *Golden-Heart* in *Wild-Court*, and went up to his room without saying a word to any body; and he soon after gave money to the apprentice to bring his usual supper from the *Rose* in *Great-Wild-Street*: but the *Corrector* was so ill used, that it was not brought him; nevertheless he went to bed quietly and peaceably. The *Corrector* has since understood that there were some persons in the parlour below, who were so weak as to conclude, *That the Corrector, being a meek peaceable man, would not have fought if he had not been beside himself.* And these injudicious creatures, one of whom may be said to be light-headed, and another hot-headed, held a sort of a council; and whether it was put to the vote or no, is not certain; but it was one way or other decreed and appointed by this Blind-Bench, *That Mrs. Wild of Langley near Windsor, the Corrector's sister, should be sent for.*

Little regard ought to have been paid by Mrs. *Wild* to the letter desiring her to come to town; for when the *Corrector* visited his sister at *Langley* last *Whitsuntide*, speaking of the imprudent person who wrote it, he told her that he was light-headed, and that he had had several visionary schemes, and had given much unnecessary trouble to his friends, and not a little to the *Corrector*.

*Tuesday, September 11,* *Acott* the landlord came in the morning, and disturbed the *Corrector* by calling to him. The silly inconsiderate creatures had stationed two chairmen at the *Corrector's* door to guard him all night. The *Corrector* intending to keep his room this day and not to open his chamber-door, sent for the errand-boy belonging to the Printing-Office, and desired him to bring the proof of *Milton's Paradise Lost*, when the compositor had imposed it. He this morning justly settled his washerwoman's bill for nine weeks, and sent the money by the boy; and spent the day in his room in praying, reading, and writing. His victuals he took in at the window.

About seven o'clock this evening Mrs. *Wild* arrived at the *Golden-Heart* in *Wild-Court*, and was received by the self-conceited landlord, the hot-headed landlady, and the light-headed

headed writer of the letter. It may be supposed that a par-  
lour-council was presently called, and that the *Southampton-  
Battle* was described; this being judged by the unthinking  
creatures a manifest proof of the *Corrector's* insanity. But  
this notion is void of all foundation, for many instances  
might be produced in history of persons of the meekest  
tempers having acted with a valiant and heroic spirit upon pro-  
per occasions: *The lamb has been often turned into the lion.*

It appears by poor *Isabella's* following conduct, that she adopt-  
ed with all readiness the false and silly notions of these three  
wrongheads; and, to speak the truth, her excellent mother  
*Isabella* was apt to act in the same manner. The *Corrector's*  
pious father being many years a magistrate in one of the  
largest cities in the northern part of this island, the person  
that had the first word of his benevolent and tender-hearted  
mother, was pretty sure of having her compassion and influ-  
ence; and she accordingly used to apply to her pious  
and affectionate husband; but he often answered her, *My  
dear, we must hear both parties*: which his daughter for-  
got to do.

After this *Blind-Bench* separated, *Isabella* came to the door  
of her brother's room, and he not having opened the door  
since his return from the battle of *Southampton*, it was a  
great instance of his respect and affection to her to allow her  
access. Upon her coming into the room he received her  
with a particular affection, he not having seen her since the  
27th of *August* last, the day of her marriage, when he acted at  
*Langley-Church* as father to give her away. The *Corrector*  
asked kindly for Mr. *Wild* and Miss *Polly Rayner* his niece.  
The landlady and Mrs. *Palin*, a lodger in the same floor with  
the *Corrector*, sat down with *Isabella* on his bed-side; and  
he talked very sensibly to them, as Mrs. *Palin* has since de-  
clared. Upon their entering the room the *Corrector* told  
them, *That God was with him*. The landlady repeated these  
words, and said, *That no body could talk better, and that a bet-  
ter man never lived upon earth.*

Soon after pert *Acott*, perhaps as conceited a tailor as is be-  
tween *Hide-Park-Corner* and *Limehouse*, came of his own  
accord, and without any directions from any body tied the  
*Corrector* with luffs in presence of the two chairmen, to which  
the *Corrector* meekly submitted. It seemed a strange and myste-  
rious providence, but he knew that God by his secret power  
and wisdom could make it issue for his own glory and the  
*Corrector's* good.



The *Corrector* being now tied, and guarded by the chairmen, who went by the names of *Michael* and *Matthew*, the *Blind-Bench*, 'tis supposed, met again, and from what followed it appears that they agreed to apply to Mr. *Duffield* master of an academy in *Glocester-Street* and of the two great *Chelfea-Academies*, to receive the *Corrector* as a patient. Mr. *Duffield* at first consented to receive him, and it was then ordered that he should be sent to *Glocester-Street* about eleven o'clock that very evening, for this *Blind-Bench* passed their decrees without losing time; but Mr. *Duffield* understanding that *Alexander* was to be the patient, he would by no means receive him; for he had read a pamphlet written by the *Corrector* against *Wright* and others, in relation to his campaign at *Bethnal-Green* in 1738, and he was afraid of being served in the same manner; and therefore would have nothing to do with a man of *Alexander's* spirit and resolution. But *Duffield* recommended his nephew *Peter Inskip*, one of his keepers or tutors at *Chelfea*, who had a private house there, and now and then received a pupil; and it seems the *Blind-Bench* agreed to send *Alexander* thither. A messenger is therefore dispatched by *Duffield* to *Inskip*, and he, with *Joseph Woodland* a tutor in the great academy, came at five o'clock in the morning, violently seized the *Corrector* in his bed, and clothed him with a *Strait-Wastecoast*, to which he made no resistance. *Acott* the tailor aided and abetted these *Myrmidons*, and took the *Corrector's* keys, watch and money, not leaving him one halfpenny in his pockets. They were going to hurry him away immediately, but the *Corrector* said, *Stay*; and they stayed. Then he went to prayer before the *Myrmidons*, the two chairmen and *Acott*, and afterwards went with them without any reluctance or disturbance.

It is to be carefully observed, that the wheels of providence are said in *Ezekiel's* prophecies to be lifted up from the earth, and to be high and dreadful, which is to teach us that God's wisdom is infinite and unsearchable, and his providences full of mystery. Sometimes they move in an ordinary way, then the wheels move upon the earth. Sometimes God goes out of the usual road, and acts in extraordinary ways, and in unaccountable methods that reason can't reach, nor the short line of human wisdom fathom; then the wheels are said to be high, and lifted up from the earth. Who can trace God in his motions, whose ways are far above out of our sight? Clouds and darkness are round about him. How little could be seen of what God was doing when *Joseph* was in the pit



pit at *Dothan*, and less in the dungeon in *Egypt*, when he was laid in chains for a reward of his chastity. God's providences are ever righteous, but sometimes very mysterious.

A coach waited in *Great-Wild-Street* at the head of the court, into which the *Corrector* entred with as great chearfulness as if he had been to set out on a pleasant journey. Mrs. *Wild*, Mrs. *Palin*, the landlady, the apprentice, the two maid-servants, and the apprentice at the printing-office where *Alexander* was *Corrector* many years, beheld with admiration with how much courage he set out for the *Chelsea-Campaign*. He soon told his guards, *Inskip* and *Woodland*, that they were carrying him to a private madhouse; but they said that he was going to country lodgings.

The coach going thro' *Russel-Street*, *Covent-Garden*, the coachman stopt to get some beer at a night-cellar in *Charles-Street*, where a man was severely beating a wicked lewd woman. The people in the street said that she had robbed the vicious man of two and twenty guineas, and he having found one guinea about her, they encouraged him to beat her; for they said, *If she has one, she has all*. The *Corrector* on this occasion lamented the wickedness of this great city. May God in his providence raise up instruments to reform us before we be utterly destroyed!

The *Corrector* arrived at *Inskip's* house, two doors beyond *The three jolly Butchers* in *Little-Chelsea*, ten minutes after six by his clock, and lodged in his first floor, a neat well-furnished apartment that might have served a prince; but it was made to serve as a prison for the *Corrector*, and he was barbarously used in it by *Inskip*.

*Joseph Woodland* being to return to *Glocester-Street*, the *Corrector* begged the favour of him to acquaint his sister *Wild* that he was in great calmness and tranquillity of spirit, being intirely resigned to divine providence. He desired to look up to God by prayer from time to time, and always to trust in him, knowing that the great God is wise in heart and mighty in strength, and is able to execute all his counsels and purposes, and can even bring them to pass by means that seem to work against them.

The *Corrector* was now under the tuition of *Inskip*; therefore it may not be improper to give some account of this tutor. He was born at *Leeds* in *Yorkshire* in 1720, where he had an education after the country fashion of persons in his low rank, and coming up to *London* he was received as a tutor or keeper in the academy of his uncle *Duffield*, who hath provided for him and his two brothers, one

of whom is also a tutor in the *Chelsea-Academy*, and the other keeps the *King's-Arms* an alehouse in *Little-Chelsea*. Mrs. *Inskip* senior, Mr. *Duffield's* sister, is also supported by him, and lives in one of his academies. Mr. *Duffield* is to be commended for his kindness to his relations, but not for his coming from *Glocester-Street* to *Little-Chelsea* every sabbath, and giving his patients a bad example by not attending public worship, but passing his time in an idle manner among them. Moreover one of the two sabbaths, while the *Corrector* was at *Chelsea*, *Duffield's* tailor brought down a suit of clothes to one of the patients, and patterns for other patients, and also took measure; which was far from keeping the sabbath.

But to return to the account of tutor *Inskip*, and a poor tutor he is: This man has so little judgment or discerning, that the *Corrector* thinks, if the college of physicians, to make trial of his skill, should send one of the most solid and most judicious of their fellows to be under *Inskip's* care, he would from ignorance, stupidity and cowardise, treat him like a *Tom of Bedlam*, by tormenting him with the *Strait-Wastecoat* and other severe usage. The *Corrector* told this wrongheaded man again and again, that he was like a certain Master-Printer's pressmen, of whom their master said, *That if there were ninety nine ways of doing a thing right, and one wrong way, they would take the wrong way.* *Inskip*, who has a wife; formerly a female-tutor in the *Chelsea-Academy*, and three young daughters, would be willing to be an academical tutor to any person, and be glad to find or make him mad, that he might have a weekly benefit by him. The *Corrector* ought to remember with humility and gratitude the wonderful care that God took of him, by preserving him from insanity and from death under his confinements in the campaigns of *Bethnal-Green* and *Chelsea*; for oppression tends to make a wise man mad, *Ecclef. vii. 7.*

The *Corrector* found in his apartment *Oldmixon's History of the Stuarts*, a book unjustly despised and neglected, which he often read. The morning of his arrival he breakfasted on coffee and bread and butter with *Inskip*, and conversed as calmly and meekly as a fellow of the college of physicians could have done. This morning some of the tutors of the two academies came to visit the *Corrector*, and were kindly received by him; particularly *John Jones* a young tutor, who conversed very civilly.

Afterwards came *John Thompson*, formerly a butcher at *Leeds*, who had been in good circumstances, but being a merry



merry companion, was so weak as to spend more than he could afford, particularly by keeping a hunter and often riding out. Being therefore obliged to come up to *London* to seek a livelihood, this butcher was admitted by Mr. *Duffield* to the rank of a tutor, and indeed most of the persons employed by him in that station are from *Leeds* in *Yorkshire*, that town or near it being the place of his own nativity.

It is thought that Mr. *Duffield* has about thirty or forty patients, men and women, in each of his two academies, and almost every patient has a separate tutor. The *Corrector*, after he had been some time at *Chelsea*, applied to Mrs. *Inskip*, the mother of *Peter Inskip* and sister to Mr. *Duffield*, to be admitted to see the two academies; but this request was not granted, for they seemed to be as much afraid of the *Corrector* as smugglers are of custom-house-officers.

*John Thompson* took the liberty to romance a little, by telling the *Corrector* that he had been lord mayor of *York*, and that he was laid aside for not doing the duties of his office: This last part of his story the *Corrector* was ready to believe; but he found afterwards that the whole had no other foundation than that there was an alderman at *York* of the name of *Thompson* who had been once and again mayor of that city.

The *Corrector* asked *John Thompson*, how many madhouses there were in *Chelsea*? he answered, none; for, said he, *Nothing ails the houses*. It was asked, what he called them? he answered, *Academies* or *Oeconomies*. The *Corrector* smiled, and owned the word was an impropriety. He asked *John Thompson* what the white tassel of the bed was an emblem of? *John* answered, *Of innocence*. What was the curtain an emblem of? *The House of Orange*; they were of an *Orange* colour. What the coverlid typified? He answered, that it represented the *Flower-de-luce* and old *Shackleton*: it is supposed he meant old *Lewis XIV.* that put the protestants in chains and shackles. *John* seemed to exert himself to divert the *Corrector*, who gave him good advice; for he seemed to be one of those unhappy men, who endeavour to be agreeable to others, but do not act wisely for themselves.

The *Corrector* dined this day, and above a week afterwards, in his own apartment; and after dinner conversing very meekly and rationally with *Inskip's* wife, who seemed to be a sensible woman, he was allowed to walk in the garden, where he diverted himself with her youngest child, a girl of about  
a year



a year and a half old, drawing her up and down the walk in her wheeled chair for a great while, 'till he was weary and very warm; which was an evident proof that the *Corrector* was thought rational, for otherwise he would not have been intrusted with their darling child.

In the afternoon *Isabella*, the *Corrector's* misguided sister, came in a coach with the landlady at the *Golden-Heart*, and with the letter-writer who first raised the false alarm and occasioned *Isabella's* coming from *Langley*. The *Corrector* received *Isabella* and his landlady very respectfully, from a regard to the delicacy of the sex; but behaved coldly to the letter-writer. He treated them all with coffee, and the landlady afterwards acknowledged that the *Corrector* behaved very well.

As there will be often occasion to speak of the letter-writer, he being the leading criminal, he shall, out of respect to his relations, be mentioned by the emblematical name of *Moonland*.

In the evening the *Corrector* was favoured with the company of *George King*, a patient that had been in *Inskip's* house about ten days, and was sometimes called *King George*, his name giving occasion to that appellation. He was a very civil young man and very obliging, and being very well he was allowed to walk abroad without a guard. The *Corrector* prayed before him and *John Jones*, and was said to be extremely religious, which was judged by *Inskip* and some poor creatures round him to be a great sign of insanity.

When the *Corrector* went to bed, the barbarous *Inskip* bound him very closely in the *Strait-Wastecoat*: "This academical garment is made of strong tick, with long sleeves which come below the ends of the fingers, and the prisoner's arms being clasped upon his breast, and brought round his sides towards his back, his hands are there tied very firmly with strong strings of tape." This night *Jones*, by *Inskip's* order, lay on one side of his bed, and *Inskip* himself, with one *Richard Hare* his kinsman, an ostler, who came from the country in quest of business, also lay in the same room.

The *Corrector* was used very ill this night; particularly *Inskip* swore at him for calling out in his pain, Alas! alas! And a common method with *Inskip* and *Hare*, upon his calling out through pain, was to give him a blow or two on the breast, and to put a pillow or handkerchief upon his mouth, in such a manner that *George King*, who was present one morning, has since declared that he thought they would have smothered the *Corrector*. It may easily be imagined that

that he had scarce any sleep : he was so tormented with the *Strait-Wastecoat* this warm weather, that he asked *Jones*, whether there was any *aqua fortis* or any thing of that nature in the sleeves of it ? he answered, that there was *aqua mirabilis* : the *Corrector* was too much pained to smile at this answer. The *Corrector* told *Inskip* and *Jones* that they were murderers, for he was afraid that he should have died before morning, and said that they were two merciless men who deserved to be hanged, and to have their bodies burnt to ashes for their cruelty.

Thursday, September 13, the *Corrector* read *Oldmixon's* history, and was allowed to walk in the garden. He had not yet got a bible nor any other book but that history. The night was the most dreadful time to the *Corrector*, for he was used cruelly without any just reason. This proceeded from *Inskip's* cowardise and wrong notions of the *Corrector*, which perhaps were partly owing to his having found the *Corrector*, when he went to fetch him to *Chelsea*, tied with the tailor *Acott's* lists. But every man who pretends to be qualified to keep a madhouse, ought to do, as is done in *Bethlehem-Hospital*, where all liberty is given at first, and, if it be forfeited by a violent behaviour, it is then taken from them. The *Corrector* often told him this ; but the unhappily passionate man went on in his own wrongheaded way.

The tailor *Acott* told an honourable Gentleman in *Glocester-Street*, a friend of the *Corrector's*, that the *Strait-Wastecoat* was not a painful garment. 'Tis a pity that this tailor and his turbulent wife had not a trial of the *Strait-Wastecoat*.

In some parts of this Island persons of good character will hardly speak to husband and wife that quarrel with one another, or give one another blows, or threaten to do it. Some think that such criminal persons deserve transportation, at least the most guilty person, to prevent the contagion of a bad example ; for the violation of the laws of marriage, by living in quarrelling and strife, is perjury.

This night *Richard Hare* the ostler lay on one side of the bed, and in a little bed in the closet lay *Joseph Woodland*, who seemed to sleep very sound, and not to mind how the ostler tormented the *Corrector*, by beating him and almost smothering him, as was done the preceding night. It was reckoned a great crime for the prisoner to beat a little with his feet on the foot of the bedstead : When *Inskip's* wife spoke to him of it, he answered that it was to divert the pain ; and that he had heard that when women were in pain they would sometimes pull off their caps and do any thing to divert it. She smiled, and said



no more. *Inskip's* wife one day was making a pair of ruffles in the *Corrector's* apartment, and he looking at them, she said they were coarse. The *Corrector* answered, 'That they would do, for if she went clean and tidy that was sufficient, and that the best way was to save money for her children.' She replied, 'You should give that advice to a gentlewoman of your own acquaintance, for when she lived at *Chelsea* she went very gay.'

Friday, September 14, the prisoner was visited by Mr. *Innes*, who had great difficulty to get to see him, *Inskip* falsely saying that he was not fit to be seen, but that he would allow him to peep in at the key-hole; which Mr. *Innes* did, and the door being afterwards opened he came in, and the prisoner being in bed, and in the *Strait-Wastecost*, he shewed Mr. *Innes* how he was tied and tormented, and spoke very sensibly to him, as he has since declared. Mr. *Innes* greatly blamed *Inskip* for the prisoner's ill usage; but *Inskip* said that he had heard that he was a very strong man, and that he did it for his own safety.

The prisoner walked this day in the garden, and Dr. *Monro* came thither to him betwixt one and two o'clock. They addressed one another in a complaisant way. The Doctor talked to him of the battle of *Southampton*, which the prisoner told him was emblematical or typical. The Doctor went away at this time without prescribing. Some doctors and masters of madhouses are willing to keep their patients when they have once got them within their jurisdiction. The Doctor told *Inskip* that the *Corrector* had had an action at law against his father. This was occasioned by the Doctor's father having been the chairman or a judge of the *Blind-Bench* mentioned in the *Corrector's* Journal of his campaign at *Bethnal-Green*, 1738.

In the afternoon, the *Corrector* was much dejected, which was chiefly owing to his barbarous usage and his want of sleep the two last nights. He was visited by *John Thompson* and some other tutors of the academy. *John* spoke kindly to him in the garden, and seemed to be affected with the bad usage the *Corrector* told him he had had.

*George King* went this day to *London* to see his sick child, *Inskip* acknowledging he was very well and might go any where. *Jones*, a tutor in the academy attended Mr. *King*; but *Inskip* and his wife seemed to be in great concern lest they should lose a patient. Mr. *King* returned next day according to his promise to *Inskip*. Part of this Journal was read at Mr. *King's* house before it was put to the press: Mr. *King* said, *Well done, that is the thing.* The



The *Corrector* was visited by Mr. *Goddard* also one of the tutors whom he had not seen before. He has a very good character at *Chelsea*, and was sent to attend the prisoner while *Inskip* was at *London*, whose absence was always agreeable to the *Corrector*, he being a passionate blundering man, and much fitter to be governed than to govern. The *Corrector* sat a great while with Mr. *Goddard* in the garden, and gave him an account of his bad usage, particularly the torment he had had by the *Strait-Wastecoa*t. Mr. *Goddard* said in *Inskip*'s wife's hearing that the prisoner had been very ill used without any just reason. And when the prisoner went up to his room and was going to supper, Mr. *Goddard* desired her to send for a pint of strong beer, for it would not hurt him. The prisoner telling him that *Inskip* tied his feet with napkins, Mr. *Goddard* said that it was very bad usage: On his taking notice that there was blood upon the *Strait-Wastecoa*t, the prisoner told him that it was by a blow given him upon the mouth by *Hare* the ostler. The *Corrector* drank the pint of beer, and slept well after it.

*Inskip* came into the room betwixt eleven and twelve at night with *Joseph Woodland*, and said that they had been at the *Gun-Tavern* at *Charing-Cross*. *Inskip*, who seemed a little elevated and talked bawdy to *Hare* the ostler, inhumanly tied the *Strait-Wastecoa*t on the peaceable prisoner even at this late hour: This tended greatly to hinder him from sleep, and so tormented him that in the morning he promised to reward the ostler with half a guinea if he would unty it, which he refused to do.

Saturday, September 15, the prisoner after his devotion read *Oldmixon*'s history. About ten o'clock a book of common-prayer was sent him, in which he read much that day and afterwards to his great satisfaction. It is surprising that no farther reformation from popery should be made in this valuable book, which was compiled and settled in the reign and by the influence of queen *Elisabeth* a double-dealer, as appears from some parts of her history, though it is to be thankfully remembered that Providence made her a great blessing to *England* in many instances.

The *Corrector* dined this day very heartily on boiled mutton, and eat plenty of turnips, and indeed it was well that he made a hearty meal, for he had not another till wednesday evening following, which was above four days. In the afternoon he read in *Oldmixon*, who observes, That king *Charles I.* was as much concerned, and made as much to do about penning a paper as about fighting a battle. He was turning down the leaf carefully from the top to the bottom, and the ostler made that a pretence of taking the book from him.

The prisoner severely rebuked the ostler for taking the book, at which being highly offended he tied down the *Corrector* in an armed chair; and the prisoner thinking he was very ill used, knocked with his foot on the floor that some body might come up: Whereupon Mr. ostler pulled off the *Corrector's* shoes, to prevent his calling for assistance.

The prisoner continued some time in the chair before the ostler thought fit to release him. Afterwards *Inskip's* wife coming up, he told her how the ostler had used him, therefore he desired another person might attend him, for he declared that he would neither eat nor drink any thing but water, till he was rid of the ostler. She said little to it, *Inskip* being abroad. Her husband coming home about seven or eight o'clock, and the prisoner repeating to him what he had said to his wife, this passionate man violently pushed him into his bedchamber. The *Corrector* made no resistance, as he knew when it was proper to resist and when to submit; and if he had not held the balance and scales in a just manner, *Inskip* or the ostler might have been his murderers. Their conduct was, like that of others who meddled with him, a series of errors, for it will be found that those who meddled with *Alexander* touched a thistle which hurt themselves. Soon after *Inskip's* wife came into the room, and with soft words pleaded for her husband's cousin the ostler to be continued. The prisoner meekly told her that it was not now in his power on the account of his promise. She seeming satisfied that the *Corrector* was no madman, put to him an uncommon question, Whether he was ever mad? He answered, That he was as mad now as he was formerly, and as mad then as he was now: that is to say, not mad at any time.

The *Corrector* went peaceably to bed, and the *Strait-Waistcoat* was tied to the bedstead which secured him sufficiently, but did not pain him in the manner it did when his arms were put across his breast, and tied with the straps round him.

The *Lord's-day*, September 16, the prisoner was favoured with a bible, in which he read this day, looking upon the Scriptures as of divine inspiration and the book of books; and being persuaded that they who do not build their hopes of pardon and salvation upon the gospel-method through *Jesus Christ* which God hath revealed in them, have no solid foundation or well-grounded hope of eternal life, whatever their profession or denomination may be.

About ten o'clock *Inskip* desired the prisoner to take some water-gruel. He answered, That he would do it readily, provided *Hare* was removed. *Hare* being accordingly sent down



down stairs he eat the water-gruel, which he had no sooner done than the ostler appeared again.

About eleven o'clock *Inskip* came up to the prisoner's apartment with the proper apparatus for shaving the ostler. The prisoner attacked him for pretending to shave on the sabbath-day; and asked if this was not his room: *Inskip* answered, No. The prisoner, to avoid disputes and disturbance upon the Sabbath, went into the dining-room, but he was greatly offended, and never allowed *Inskip's* polluted hands to come upon his face; which obliged him to bring one or other of the tutors from the great academy to shave the *Corrector*.

The prisoner drank water, and read, and prayed from time to time this day. In the afternoon *Inskip's* mother and wife came up, well-dressed, to visit him, and he received them very civilly; they came to intercede for *Hare* the ostler. In answer to their petition *Alexander* said that if Princess *Amelia* and Princess *Carolina* were to make application for his continuing the ostler in his service, he could not grant their request; for it was now out of his power, since the promise he had made not to eat or drink till *Hare* should be removed: He added that he was sorry that he could not oblige them. These two petitioners sat some time and behaved very respectfully.

Monday, September 17, the prisoner continued to drink *Chelsea-water*, and in the afternoon *Inskip* brought Mr. *Goddard* and Mr. *Man* two tutors in the great academy to assist him in pouring milk-porridge down the *Corrector's* throat with an instrument. The prisoner told Mr. *Goddard* that he refused it only on the account of his promise. *Inskip* poured it down in such a passionate manner that the prisoner was oftner than once afraid he would have choked him; for it came out at his nose several times. He thank'd Mr. *Goddard* at his leaving the room, and said that it would have been much worse if he had not been there.

Mr. *Douglas* the prisoner's cousin called this day to visit him, and he stayed about half an hour, but was not allowed to see him. *Inskip* said to Mr. *Douglas* that the *Corrector* was a man of great knowledge and learning, and falsely added that it did him hurt to see any body.

Tuesday, September 18, the prisoner was this morning shaved by *Harold Healy* a tutor of the great academy. *Healy*, who had been at the battle of *Fontenoy*, and stood the fire all day without being wounded, told the *Corrector* that the *Hanoverians* and other protestant troops in the allied army, heard prayers and preaching by their ministers before battle, and

also received the sacrament of the Lord's supper, but that the only preparation the *English* made was by drinking gin and other spirituous liquors. It may easily be judged who would meet death with most courage; for there can be no prospect of happiness to the soul of man, no inward peace or command of temper without a well-grounded hope of eternal salvation through *Jesus Christ*, the great redeemer and only mediator of the new covenant. The author of *Telemachus* observes that a good king is the father of his people, and is to study to promote their happiness; what grief then must he receive from their daring impiety and neglecting the necessary means of happiness and salvation!

Betwixt one and two o'clock Dr. *Monro* visited the *Corrector*, and mentioned the report of his being a general, alluding to the battle of *Southampton*, but *Alexander* said that he was a *Corrector*. The Doctor asked in what sense, for it might be taken in various senses. *Alexander* replied, He desired to be a *Corrector* to do all the good he could; and declining conversation upon that head, he called another cause.

The prisoner was full of hopes that Dr. *Monro* would have relieved him by ordering *Hare* the ostler to be removed; and he accordingly applied to the Doctor, telling him of his not eating or drinking since saturday-noon, except *Chelsea-water*, having made a promise not to eat or drink till the ostler was sent away; who, he said, was an ignorant cruel country clown, fitter to take care of horses than men. The Doctor replied that, if *Hare* was removed, the *Corrector* would soon want another change. He replied, that he gave his word, that he would desire no farther alteration. The Doctor was silent; and it plainly appeared that the *Corrector* had deceived himself in trusting to his help; and indeed it might have been expected, that he would rather favour *Inskip* Mr. *Duffield's* nephew, interest too much governing the world; for the Doctor is said to receive near twenty guineas every week from the two *Chelsea* academies. When the Doctor went away, *Inskip* told the *Corrector* that he had writ a *Recipe* for him, which proved to be an order to take twelve ounces of blood from him, and afterwards to give him some purging medicine. The prisoner was not displeased; for he knew that he could not get out of their clutches without taking some of the ordinary physic, and the sooner the better. The Doctor ought to have prescribed to the *Corrector* friday last, but some physicians are not in haste to be rid of their patients.

The *Corrector* now began to think of a *Recipe* for the Doctor (who had not delivered him from the ostler) to effect a change in his behaviour and conduct in life, and it was



to be founded on that choice divine sentence, *Do as you would be done by*. The *Corrector* was of opinion that if the Doctor had been in *Alexander's* case he would have expected relief from him. But at the next conversation time and opportunity did not serve to administer the *Recipe*.

The prisoner continued to drink chearfully *Chelsea-water*, and he was so supported and strengthened by the goodness of God, that this abstinence was no grievance to him. In the afternoon *Inskip* got some water-gruel and poured it down with an instrument used in the academies for that purpose, the very sight of which was a terror to the *Corrector*, for *Inskip* had the day before almost choked him with it.

Wednesday, September 19, this morning *Inskip* went to London, and not finding *Moonland* at his lodging in *Bartholomew-Close*, went to the linendraper's at *Tower-Hill*, and there received from *Moonland* a guinea and a half as payment of the *Corrector's* board for a week. In the mean time the *Corrector* was attended by *Inskip's* wife, who wanted to force down milk-porridge in the former way; but she did it very gently, *Jones* holding the instrument in the *Corrector's* mouth; all three were much diverted, and laughed at this scene.

Soon after Mr. *Macculloch* surgeon in the *Hay-Market* came, and with much difficulty *Inskip's* wife gave him access to the prisoner, well knowing that the confining a person of the *Corrector's* behaviour in such an academy, was a reproach to all concerned in it. *Inskip's* wife came up and consulted with *Jones*, whether a gentleman that wanted to see the *Corrector* should be admitted. *Jones* said, By all means; whereupon Mr. *Macculloch*, an intire stranger to *Alexander*, came in, and told him that he was ordered by Dr. *Monro* to open a vein and take twelve ounces of blood from him. He answered, With all his heart. When his arm had the bandage put round it, he said to the surgeon, I suppose, Sir, you know that the lancet is to go through the skin of the vein and then to be turned upwards for fear of going too near the artery: *Inskip's* wife answered, Don't you think that the gentleman knows his business? The *Corrector* replied, He did not question that, but a caution could do no harm.

The prisoner telling the surgeon of his promise not to eat or drink till the ostler were removed, at the prisoner's earnest intreaty the surgeon applied to *Inskip's* wife, who with difficulty promised that the ostler should be sent away. In the evening the *Corrector* eat a good supper of cold mutton-pye, and, happily for him, as will soon appear, was attended

tended by Jones \*. Before the prisoner went to bed *Inskip* came home, and this wrong-thinking creature went with Jones to the alehouse, leaving the ostler to put the prisoner to bed. This clown firmly tied the straps of the *Strait-Wastecoat* to the side of the bedstead, which occasioned the *Corrector's* arm to bleed greatly; but waking about twelve or one o'clock, he called up Jones to his assistance, who carefully tied it up. He gave thanks to God that he had been preserved, and had not bled to death: God always took care of the *Corrector*.

Thursday, September 20, this morning the prisoner told *Inskip* that by his kinsman *Hare's* tying the *Strait-Wastecoat* the vein had opened and had bled very much on his shirt, the sheets and pillow, and that it was owing to the goodness of God that he had not bled to death. *Inskip* seemed somewhat affected with this, and wholly rid the prisoner of the *Strait-Wastecoat*.

This morning the *Corrector* had tea for his breakfast, and cheerfully and thankfully took the supports of nature. He daily walked in the garden when he was at liberty; but *Inskip* on going out of his room often turned the key and kept him shut in. He employed almost all his time in prayer, reading the bible, the common-prayer, and *Oldmixon's* History of the *Stuarts*, with which he was again favoured.

Friday, September 21, betwixt one and two o'clock the *Corrector* was visited by Dr. *Monro*, and they talked together in a familiar manner. He begged of the Doctor to prescribe all the physic he was to have, telling him that he did not like the *Chelsea-academy* for a habitation. *Inskip*, who it seems overheard this, told the *Corrector* after the Doctor was gone, that he was in a great hurry. This man did not care to lose the *Corrector* as a lodger and boarder, whose stay was of the greater advantage, as he did not occasion great expence, for he had commonly part of the family breakfast and dinner, and for supper generally a toast of bread and butter or some such thing, and small beer.

After dinner the *Corrector* walked in the garden with a gentlewoman advanced in years, a patient, the daughter of a clergyman, who being under a concern about her soul, fell into despair, and had several times attempted to be guilty of

*Inskip* and his wife made a heavy lamentation for *Hare's* being turned out of his bread, as they called it, and seemed greatly mortified. But though the ostler did not attend the *Corrector*, yet none succeeded him, and he came now and then into his presence.

suicide.



suicide. The *Corrector* spoke to her fully of the great sin and evil of self-murder, and she was much affected, and promised through the grace of God never to attempt any such thing. This was the only patient at *Inskip's* except *George King*. The latter greatly diverted the *Corrector* by his conversation. He had been a drawer at *George's Chocolate-House* that was one of the houses near *St. James's-Palace-Gate* which are now pulled down, and gave the *Corrector* an account how the nobles and others that used that house passed their time. But in the end *Inskip* hindered him from paying the *Corrector* frequent visits.

On *Saturday, September 22*, the prisoner was more comfortable by being freed of the *Strait-Waflcoat*. *Inskip* about this time became less tyrannical and more respectful, and this day allowed the *Corrector* the liberty to dine in the parlour with *George King* and the gentlewoman abovementioned, together with *Inskip* and his wife; the *Corrector* officiating as chaplain. After dinner he went out to take a little exercise and airing, attended and guarded by *George King*, *Edward Goddard*, *Inskip* and the ostler. They walked to *Earl's-Court* near *Kensington*, afterwards to *North-End*, *No-Man's-Land* and to *Parsons-Green*.

*Lord's-Day, September 23*, the *Corrector* was religiously employed, and about noon *George King* paid him a visit, and the *Psalms* for the day in the *Common-Prayer* were rehearsed, and other parts of the *Bible* read, and a short explication was given by the *Corrector*. Afterwards he and his companion went to the parlour to dinner: A footman came in, whom *Alexander* knew to be the imprudent person that was engaged at the battle of *Southampton* the 10th of *September 1753*. Upon his being told of it he flatly denied it, and said to the *Corrector* that he had not been at *London* for a fortnight past; and that he lived at *Chelsea*, and was servant to a gentleman that keeps a boarding-school. But the *Corrector* has since understood from *George King* that *Inskip* owned that the *Corrector* was right, and that the footman was engaged in that battle, where the *Corrector* was *Solus contra omnes*, One against many.

*Mrs. King*, spouse to *George King*, dined in the parlour this day: She is a pretty behaved gentlewoman and of a good character. It was asked whether she saw any signs of insanity about the *Corrector*? She answered, *Far from it*. Her husband left *Inskip's* this day, and they went home together. *George King* had been at *Chelsea* three weeks.

The *Corrector* went to his room after dinner, and being deprived of the benefit of public ordinances, he desired to call

to mind the duties of sanctifying the sabbath, by commemorating God's works of creation, his redeeming love, and the resurrection of the blessed *Jesus*. He was in the afternoon visited by two friends, and he continued to go on with them in reading the scriptures and in prayer. Afterwards *Acott* and his wife came in, and stayed some time. They became much acquainted with *Inskip*; and at this time they were not only treated with tea, but also with *Inskip's* fine ale. *Acott* delivered the *Corrector* a letter received by post from *Scotland*, which, agreeable to his usual regard to the sabbath, he would not now read; but opened it next morning and sent it with a letter to a friend in town, desiring him to execute the commission contained in it.

*Monday, September 24*, *Acott's* apprentice came and brought the *Corrector* one of his wastecoats. He also brought some pieces of silk as a present from *Acott* to *Inskip*. It is common for criminals to contract a friendship with one another. The apprentice told the *Corrector* that *Betty* the servant-maid in *Wild-Court* had, upon *Inskip's* calling there, gone up to her master, and told him that the Mad-man was below; which, being a country girl, she said through simplicity, being ignorant of his title.

The afternoon being rainy and not fit for walking in the garden, the *Corrector* went to his room after dinner, and about four or five o'clock was visited by his cousin *Mrs. Innes* of *Orange-Street*, with whom he had a pretty long conversation: And she has often declared since, that *Alexander* spoke most sensibly on the various subjects of their conversation. *Mrs. Innes* says that she had difficulty to get access to the *Corrector*.

*Tuesday, September 25*, after ten o'clock the *Corrector* walked to *Great-Chelsea* attended by his guards *Inskip* and the ostler.

On his return he went to his room and waited for *Dr. Monro*, who came betwixt one and two o'clock, and they conversed together in a very friendly manner: The *Corrector* thinks him a very valuable gentleman, of good capacity and genteel behaviour; but he perceived that he has not studied deep in divinity: He would therefore advise him and other gentlemen of the profession to study the scriptures, to mind the concerns of their souls, and to pray for and earnestly to seek salvation through *Jesus Christ*. The Doctor seemed to suspect that *Alexander* entertained some ideas of the *Southampton-Battle* being only emblematical or typical, and that he gave way a little to the notion of emblems. But *Alexander* told him that he would suspend his thoughts about these things. He seemed surprised that he used the word  
suspend.



*Suspend.* The *Corrector* liked the Doctor the better, because he heard that he was not a jacobite nor an adulterer, as was reported of a certain maddoctor.

After dinner *Alexander*, attended by his guards *Inskip* and *Hare*, walked to *Fulham*. He beheld with pleasure the great extent of garden-ground round *Fulham*, which he thought must certainly be very profitable to the owners, and very useful for supplying *London*.

*Wednesday, September 26*, as the prisoner was walking in the garden *Hare* the ostler came to him, and pleaded that all his crimes might be forgiven. *Alexander* said that he bore him no ill-will, but the injuries he had received from him were so hainous that he resolved to have nothing to say to him.

About noon he was visited by the linendraper on *Tower-Hill*, who stayed to dine. The visitor, at the *Corrector's* desire, ordering pen and ink to be brought, he wrote two letters; one to his faithful and beloved pastor Dr. *Guyse*, and another to Mrs. *Wild*, which the visitor took care to forward or deliver.

This visitor ordered *Inskip* to use him in every thing as a boarder, and not to cause any one to lie in the room with him, but to let him have some body with him when he went abroad, and also to allow him pen, ink and paper: Experience shewed that the *Corrector* deserved his liberty as much as any fellow of the college of physicians.

*Alexander* attended by his guards *Inskip* and *Hare* walked with the linendraper to the *Whim*, betwixt *Chelsea* and St. *James's-Park*, where the linendraper met with a neighbour that had come from *Tower-Hill* with him.

The *Corrector* drank a little *Dorchester-ale*, and afterwards the company had a little punch: *Alexander* took one glass of it and no more, and afterwards drank water. The visitor has often declared that the *Corrector* was very well, and that in the conversation with him for five or six hours he could not find any thing amiss; and what is to be remarked in a particular manner, the linendraper the visitor's neighbour did not know that the *Corrector* was under any confinement; and said some time afterwards that he observed nothing wrong in his behaviour. The visitor lent half a crown to the *Corrector* to buy pens, ink and paper, which was the only money he had touched since he came to *Chelsea*.

After his return conversing with *Inskip's* wife, who came up to his room to find out what time the *Corrector* was to remove from *Chelsea*, he said that he understood that Mrs.

*Trehee* was to visit him next day, and he should then know farther; but he supposed it would be this week; which was not good news to her. The *Corrector* speaking to her of the linendraper who had visited him, said that he had the character of an honest though not of a polite man. She replied, *That she thought that the Corrector himself had a great deal of politeness.* This answer is the more to be observed, because it seems to be a declaration that the *Corrector's* behaviour at *Chelsea* was in her opinion not only rational and inoffensive, but also polite.

*Thursday, September 27*, the weather being bad the *Corrector* stayed within doors and wrote two letters; one of which was to the Reverend Mr. *Bradbury* and another to a friend in town. He also writ this afternoon a letter to the honourable *James Erskine, Esq;* his valuable friend, who intended to have visited him, but he afterwards told him that he had sent three times after *Moonland* to conduct him, but he never came near him.

*Friday, September 28*, betwixt eleven and twelve o'clock Mrs. *Trehee* came in her coach with Mrs. *Wild* and *Moonland* to visit the *Corrector*. He received Mrs. *Trehee* and Mrs. *Wild* very kindly; but he took little notice of *Moonland*, yet behaved civilly to him, and entertained them all with coffee. The company was very chearful, and were much diverted by the *Corrector's* telling them some stories of *John Thompson*, and of a *Cornish* clergyman, who being disordered in his mind was brought to a house near *St. James's-Street*, and when the *Myrmidons* from *Chelsea* came to seize him was terrified to the last degree, imagining they were going to dissect him.

The *Corrector* told Mrs. *Trehee* that her two attenders were the creatures that occasioned his confinement, and threatened them severely if they did not release him to morrow; which was promised to be done.

*Dr. Monro* visiting the *Corrector* betwixt one and two o'clock, they had a great deal of conversation together, the three visitors hardly speaking any thing. He begged of the Doctor to prescribe, and brought him pen, ink, and paper to write the *Recipe*, which the *Corrector* himself took care of, and after he was set at liberty sent it to an apothecary and used it next monday morning. *Inskip* came into the room; and, having got notice that *Alexander* was to decamp from *Chelsea* next day, told the Doctor of it, which he did not seem to relish; but *Alexander* told him that this was a place of humiliation, and that it was reckoned a dishonour for one of his character to be in such a house. The Doctor said that it was no dishonour. The *Corrector* answered, *That*  
the



the world generally judged so. The Doctor replied, that they were as apt to judge wrong as right. It was told him that if there was occasion for his advice and medicines, the *Corrector* could take them as well at another place as at *Chelfea*. The three visitors stayed but a few minutes after the Doctor was gone.

The company being gone *Inskip* asked *Alexander*, Whether he would dine in his own room or the parlour: He answered, That it did not signify much, but that he rather chose to be sociable and to dine in the parlour.

In the afternoon the *Corrector* was visited by a friend who told him that he had shipped the goods for *Scotland*, agreeable to the *Corrector's* letter of the 24th instant.

*Saturday, September 29*, the *Corrector* breakfasted in the parlour, and some time after went out to a shop in the neighbourhood, guarded by the ostler, to buy some writing-paper. Before he returned the *Tower-Hill* linendraper and Mrs. *Wild* appeared, agreeable to the strict injunctions laid on the latter the day before, and having paid off *Inskip*, *Alexander* decamped with them. They went to *Great-Chelfea*, and took a boat which landed them at the *Old Swan*. After stopping a little at Mr. *Keith's* bookseller at the *Bible and Crown* in *Gracechurch-street*, the linendraper returned home, and the *Corrector* came with Mrs. *Wild* about two o'clock to Mr. *Ranales's* instrument and case-maker at the *Crown* in *Upper-Moorfields*, where Mrs. *Wild* immediately left him: The lodging had been taken for him the day before.

*Lord's-day, September 30*, the *Corrector* went abroad and heard sermon twice this day at Dr. *Guyse's* meeting in *New-Broad-Street*, the church he belongs to.

*Monday, October 1*, this morning the *Corrector* took his purging draught prescribed by Dr. *Monro*. And about nine or ten o'clock Mrs. *Wild* called, who after talking some time with her brother called the landlady aside, and asked her, How the *Corrector* had behaved? She answered, *Very well*, for she had seen nothing amiss. The *Corrector* did not go abroad all this day, except to put in a penny-post-letter.

*Tuesday, October 2*, the *Corrector* called on Dr. *Guyse* in *Featherstone-street*, and then called at Mr. *Withers's* in *Bunhill-fields*, and saw Mr. *Wild* and Mrs. *Wild* there.

The *Corrector* went this morning to hear sermon at *Pinner's-Hall*, where there has been preaching for many years every tuesday betwixt ten and twelve o'clock. It is called *The Merchants Lecture*, and is supported by a voluntary subscription. Six of the most eminent orthodox ministers, among  
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the dissenters in *London*, elected by the subscribers, preach by rotation, and have a handsom allowance for every sermon.

In going through *Moorfields* with Mr. *Wild* and his wife, he was speaking to Mr. *Wild* about his *Chelsea-Campaign*, upon which Mrs. *Wild* said to him, *Hold your tongue, else I'll send you to the old place.* Alexander turning about said to this purpose, *Madam, You deserve to be sent to Newgate, and if you was worth ten thousand pound, you deserve to be fleeced of one thousand.* From *Isabella's* being so audacious, a judgment may be formed of her former conduct to the *Corrector*, and that she deserves to be corrected lest she should be again guilty of the same crime.

This afternoon Mrs. *Trebee* visited the *Corrector*, as did also Mr. *Wild* and Mrs. *Wild*.

*Wednesday, October 3*, in the afternoon the *Corrector* went with Mr. *Ranales* to *Wild-Court* and paid *Acott* for his lodging, and being willing to do justice even to his enemies gave him a week's rent more than he required.

But *Acott* afterwards used the *Corrector* indifferently: *Alexander* had lent him ten guineas, which he kept in his hands for two years and above three months, and for interest he said he would give the *Corrector* a pair of breeches: But *Acott* upon being asked for them after he was made a defendant in the *King's-Bench*, said to the *Corrector*, *He did not know how things might turn out, for Alexander had put him to trouble, and he must take care of himself.* But the wrongheaded tailor ought to have considered that these were two distinct matters not connected with one another. Let the reader judge whether *Acott* by this conduct has the best claim to the character of an honest or of a generous tailor.

This afternoon the *Corrector's* books and other things were moved to the *Crown* in *Upper-Moorfields*: And in the evening he received a kind letter from the honourable Mr. *Erskine*, wherein he took notice of his having had a letter from the *Corrector* when at *Chelsea*, and said that there were no signs of disorder in it but rather the contrary.

*Thursday, October 4*, Mrs. *Trebee* coming to visit the *Corrector*, he told her that he insisted Mrs. *Wild* should be confined in *Newgate* as a punishment for her injurious treatment of him. She said that if the *Corrector* would let her know by letter what he required of Mrs. *Wild*, she would acquaint her with it.

*Friday, October 5*, Mrs. *Trebee* sent Mrs. *Betty Leslie* to the *Corrector* for the following letter containing the proposals of reconciliation to his sister Mrs. *Wild*.

“MADAM,



"MADAM,

"In compliance with your desire to me yesterday, at the Crown in Upper-Moorfields, I send my opinion of my unaccountable treatment by Mrs. *Wild* your great favourite and my greatly beloved sister; and to convince you and others that she is accountable for her rash precipitant and injurious conduct, I shall quote a passage out of the great *Puffendorf's* book of the *Rights belonging to a Man and a Citizen*, Book i. chap. vi. sect. 9.

"Not only he who out of an evil design does wrong to another is bound to reparation of the damage, but he who does so through negligence or miscarriage, which he might easily have avoided: for it is no inconsiderable part of social duty to manage our conversation with such a caution and prudence, that it does not become mischievous and intolerable to others; in order to which men under some circumstances and relations are obliged to more exact and watchful diligence. The slightest default in this point is sufficient to impose the necessity of reparation.

"Justice *Withers* and all the Justices at *Hicks's-Hall* and all the Judges of *Westminster-Hall* must be unanimously of *Puffendorf's* opinion.

"The *Corrector* was carried away from his lodging in *Wild-Court* and clothed with a *Strait-Wastecoa*t, which greatly tormented him, and kept him from sleep in the night-time, and being otherwise ill used, he is very thankful to God to whom his life was dear, else he might have been now in the silent grave. And therefore out of my compassion to my dear sister for whom I have a great love, none in the world being dearer to me than she is, I propose that she voluntarily submit to go to prison in *Newgate* for the space of forty eight hours; and perhaps the *Corrector* upon your intercession may order the time to be lessened a few hours. I desire that she shall in every respect be well used, and be attended by Mrs. *Betty Leslie*, Mrs. *Withers's* chamber-maid, as you proposed; and I suppose her bride-maid will, upon my sister's request, be pleased to attend her: I mean Miss *Polly Rayner* Mr. *Wild's* neice. Her confinement will give her time for a little speculation and meditation, and may convince her that she is fallible, and ought not to be determined by the blind world, especially in affairs of importance, but to look up by prayer to God for counsel and advice. I shall not omit praying that the confinement may be greatly sanctified to her, and may be

“ be a mean of grace being brightned in her soul. Moreover  
 “ it will be some acknowledgment of her using the *Corrector*  
 “ without due consideration, and tend to vindicate his cha-  
 “ racter, and be to his advantage in several respects.

“ If she readily comply with this proposal, then love, har-  
 “ mony and peace will presently take place betwixt *Isabella*  
 “ and her brother the *Corrector*, whom God in his wise and  
 “ wonderful Providence hath been pleased to *chastise sore, yet*  
 “ *hath not given over unto death*. And who knows but it  
 “ may appear in due time that God designs that *Alexander*  
 “ shall be a *Joseph* and after his humiliation a prosperous  
 “ man; for it is often the method of divine Providence to  
 “ make a state of humiliation a preparative for that of exal-  
 “ tation; and *Solomon* says again and again, *Before honour is*  
 “ *humility*. But whatever be the event, I desire to say, *Here*  
 “ *am I let the Lord do with me as seemeth good to him*; for I  
 “ desire principally to pray and wait for a spiritual and eter-  
 “ nal salvation through *Jesus Christ*. Amen.

“ I hope Mr. *Wild* will upon your representation of the  
 “ matter, chearfully comply, like a christian, with this pro-  
 “ posal. I do not propose this from a revengeful spirit, but  
 “ for valuable ends and purposes, and with a loving spirit and  
 “ temper of mind; as a wise and affectionate father corrects  
 “ his dear child for any great fault. I appoint and ordain  
 “ that *Isabella* shall offer herself to be a prisoner in *Newgate*  
 “ on or before the twenty-third of this instant *October*, or  
 “ otherwise to forfeit the privilege of this indulgence.

“ If this proposal be rejected many are the evil consequences  
 “ which will follow. Then a war at law may be expected  
 “ to be declared and to be carried on with proper vigour  
 “ and care: And the action at law is designed to be made  
 “ for ten thousand pound, the prisoner's life being in danger.  
 “ Moreover it will then be probable that *Alexander* shall lose  
 “ a sister by discarding her for her obstinacy and impenitency.  
 “ But it's hoped this proposal will be accepted; for if *Alex-*  
 “ *ander* knows himself, if in *Isabella's* case he would submit.  
 “ It is plain that a little correction is necessary, for when  
 “ *Alexander* was going to *Pinner's-Hall* Tuesday last and speak-  
 “ ing to Mr. *Wild* about the *Chelfea-Campaign*, as we came  
 “ along *Moorfields*, Mrs. *Wild* had the assurance to say to  
 “ her brother, *Hold your tongue else I'll send you to the old*  
 “ *place*: The *Corrector* replied to this purpose, Madam, *You*  
 “ *deserve to be sent to Newgate, and if you was worth ten*  
 “ *thousand pound, you deserve to be fleeced of one thousand*.

“ I am



" I am sorry that your daughter Mrs. *Withers* is afraid of  
 " the *Corrector* : I'm sure that it is without reason ; for it  
 " is not in the power of any woman to say with justice that  
 " ever he did an injurious or immodest action ; and I  
 " may justly say, that she would be equally safe in the *Cor-*  
 " *rector's* company as in Mrs. *Trebee's* : Therefore I beg  
 " leave to add that I am of opinion that this lady in *Browne-*  
 " *Street* is like her favourite *Isabella*, who does not think  
 " right at all times.

" Moreover it is to be carefully remembred that, together  
 " with this confinement *Isabella* is to pay directly to *Alex-*  
 " *ander* the sum of ten pounds at her going to prison,  
 " or to give security for it before she is set at liberty from  
 " her confinement in *Newgate*.

" Our old friend Mrs. *Enderby* milliner at the *Sun* in  
 " *Norton-Folgate*, was to drink tea at the *Crown* in *Upper-*  
 " *Moorfields* yesterday, and she declared her opinion that  
 " *Isabella's* submitting to the confinement was by far pre-  
 " ferable to going to law : And certainly it is so ; and of  
 " two evils the least is to be chosen. If this proposal be not  
 " accepted, I shall have a right to say that all the evil conse-  
 " quences are to be imputed to *Isabella*, who ought not in  
 " the prosecution to be considered as a relation but as an  
 " obstinate woman who hath acted amiss, and will not ac-  
 " knowledge it nor give any satisfaction.

" I beg you'll be at the pains to advise Mr. *Wild* and Mrs.  
 " *Wild*, to both whom I give my love, to comply with this  
 " indulging proposal. I do not see any honourable way of sav-  
 " ing my sister from being a defendent in an action at law  
 " but this, though it may appear to be a method a little  
 " whimsical and extraordinary. I leave it to God, and pray  
 " he may give them counsel and advice. Mean time I am  
 " most respectfully,

Madam,

Dated at the Crown in  
 Upper-Moorfields,  
 October 5, 1753.

Your most obedient,  
 and most humble servant,

A. C.

Mrs. *Wild's* rejection of the indulgent terms proposed to  
 her in this letter, it is hoped, will sufficiently vindicate the  
*Corrector* in making her a defendent in the court of the *King's-*  
*Bench* ;

*Bench*; and the nature of those proposals plainly shew that the *Corrector's* view was the chastisement of the offender, in order to deter her and others from committing such crimes for the future; which is the true end of all punishment.

*Saturday, October 6*, the *Corrector* visited his friend Dr. *Ross* in *Great-Marlborough-Street*, and afterwards his friend the Revd. Dr. *Stukeley* in *Queen-Square, Great-Ormond-Street*.

*Tuesday, October 9*, the *Corrector* went to hear a sermon at *Pinner's-Hall*: And in the afternoon writ a second letter to Mrs. *Trebee*, acquainting her that he very seriously insisted on Mrs. *Wild's* compliance with the terms of reconciliation contained in his former letter, and desired a categorical answer: He hinted at the consequences of going to law, which he was greatly averse to; but that if Mr. *Wild* and Mrs. *Wild* did not accept of his proposals, they might expect to be tried and cast before a just judge and an *English* jury.

*Monday, October 15*, the *Corrector*, not having received an answer from Mrs. *Trebee*, set out this morning for *Langley*; and waiting on her about two o'clock told her, that he was come to receive an answer to his letters, and talk about the subject of them with the meekness of a *Moses*: She scolded him for mentioning *Moses*. The *Corrector* answered, That one might propose a good pattern or example, though he could not come up to it.

Mrs. *Wild* was sent for immediately on the *Corrector's* arrival. He received her affectionately, and after dinner at Mrs. *Trebee's* he went, at Mrs. *Wild's* desire, to Mr. *Wild's* house. The *Corrector* in the evening told Mr. *Wild* his errand to *Langley*, and read his proposals as contained in the letter to Mrs. *Trebee*. Mr. *Wild* said that the confinement was not long, and seemed to consent to it.

*Tuesday, October 16*, the *Corrector* visited the Revd. Mr. *Ashton* fellow of *Eton-College*, who received him very kindly, and invited him to dine with him; but he had promised to dine at *Langley*.

Mrs. *Trebee*, who had not used the *Corrector* very smoothly the day before, came this day to Mr. *Wild's* to visit him; but he was gone to *Windsor*. She said that she wanted to know in what disposition *Alexander* was, for she was willing to make it up with him.

*Wednesday, October 17*, the *Corrector* visited some of Mrs. *Wild's* acquaintance at *Colnbrook*, and begged the favour of them to persuade Mrs. *Wild* to submit to forty eight hours imprisonment in *Newgate*, and to pay ten pound; which was  
a most



a most easy satisfaction, considering the injuries she had done the *Corrector*.

After his return from *Colnbrook* the *Corrector* paid a visit to Mrs. *Trebee*. She had many visitors, ladies and gentlemen; and the *Corrector* met with a cold reception. He was not blind, but he resolved to bear every thing, knowing that, on account of the many calumnies raised and propagated by slanderers, it was necessary for him to have a double share of prudence. At last being affronted by the passionate behaviour of a clergyman her near relation, who said that the *Corrector* was making too long a preamble about his case, he meekly took his leave of the ladies.

Thursday, October 18, he visited Mrs. *Webb* on *Langley-Green* an acquaintance of Mrs. *Wild's*, and reading to her his letter to Mrs. *Trebee* he intreated her to employ her good offices with his sister to make her accept of his terms of reconciliation.

Friday, October 19, in the morning the *Corrector* went to *Windsor*, and called on Mr. *Brookland* the noted lawyer there, who had been employed to draw up Mrs. *Wild's* marriage-settlement, and was joined with the *Corrector* as one of her guardians: He imagined that Mrs. *Wild* would regard his opinion, and that he would advise her to accept these proposals, but Mr. *Brookland* was indisposed this morning.

He breakfasted by invitation with the Revd. Mr. *Ashton* at *Eton-College* and Miss *Ashton* his sister. After breakfast Mr. *Ashton* shew'd him the library, the cathedral, &c. and the large room in which there are forty eight beds for forty eight scholars that are admitted upon the foundation: Afterwards the *Corrector* dined in the public dining-room with Mr. *Ashton*, Dr. *Somner*, Mr. *Dampier*, Mr. *Briant* and Mr. *Hallam*.

After taking leave of his kind friend Mr. *Ashton* the *Corrector* called again on Mr. *Brookland*, and opened the affair of the reconciliation by reading the letter to Mrs. *Trebee*. Mr. *Brookland* blamed Mrs. *Wild* for not taking care of the *Corrector* at *Chelsea*. He said she ought to have gone often, or to have employed for that purpose a person in whom she could confide. He seemed to be much against *Newgate*, that no occasion might be given to the opprobrious name of a *Newgate-bird*. He said he could get her sent to *Reading-Gaol*. *Ailsbury-Gaol* and the prison in *Windsor-Castle* were also mentioned. It is a little comical that there should be so much trouble about getting this woman confined for forty eight hours, who by a word of her mouth confined the *Corrector* for seventeen days under the guard of the *Chelsea-Myrmidons*.

*Saturday, October 20*, this day about noon the *Corrector* visited Mrs. *Trebee*, Mrs. *Wild* being there at the same time ; and the affair of the reconciliation was fully discussed. Mrs. *Trebee* seemed to have poisoned her favourite *Isabella*, for she now positively refused to accept the proposals. The *Corrector* was deeply grieved that his labour was lost : He went to *Langley-Broom* and dined, and the afternoon he passed at *Colnbrook* to avoid Mrs. *Wild*'s company.

*The Lord's-Day, October 21*, the *Corrector* being greatly displeased at Mr. *Wild* and Mrs. *Wild*'s rejecting his proposals, set out this morning without seeing them to attend public worship at the meeting at *Colnbrook*, and this night upon invitation lodged at Mr. *Rayner*'s house there.

*Monday, October 22*, this morning the *Corrector* set out from *Colnbrook* for *Langley*, and drank tea at Mrs. *Trebee*'s. That lady and her sister Mrs. *Maw* spoke against his having an action at law with Mrs. *Wild*; but he replied, That he had done what was reasonable to prevent it by employing a whole week in the country to induce Mrs. *Wild* to accept of his indulgent proposals ; but Mr. *Wild* and Mrs. *Wild* had unaccountably disregarded them ; therefore he told them he intended to make Mrs. *Wild* a defendant in the court of *King's-Bench*. At taking leave of Mr. *Wild* and Mrs. *Wild* to proceed to *Colnbrook*, he again told Mr. *Wild* of his firm resolution to commence an action at law.

From *Colnbrook* he came to *London* in the *Great-Marlow* coach. The *Corrector* has often reflected with pleasure and satisfaction of mind, that he passed a whole week at *Langley*, in order to court and intreat Mrs. *Wild* to deliver herself from an action at law ; therefore it may be said that her own imaginary infallibility and real obstinacy are the occasion of her being engaged in the law-suit.

*Thursday, October 25*, the *Corrector* was not yet provided with an attorney, but providentially met this day a friend a gentleman of the law, and was in the evening with him at the *Temple-Exchange Coffee-House* ; when he told the *Corrector* that he was to go out of town for a few days, but desired him to meet him at his house in town next wednesday morning, and then the writs should be taken out.

*Friday, October 26*, the *Corrector* being informed that all the rooms in *Newgate* were liable to communicate the gaol distemper, he writ a letter directly to Mrs. *Rayner* at *Colnbrook* Mr. *Wild*'s sister, signifying that he dropt *Newgate* and would desire an imprisonment for twice forty-eight hours in the *Tower*, and the sum of fifteen pound ; whereas his former demand



mand was only ten pound and forty-eight hours in *Newgate*: He desired Mrs. *Wild*, if she intended to prevent an action at law, to appear in town on tuesday following at farthest, for he was determined to take the writs out wednesday morning.

This afternoon the *Corrector* was in company with a gentleman who complained that his son was not provided for by the *first Minister*: but soon after the *Corrector* discovered him to be a Jacobite, and he told him to the following effect, That he had no title to favours from the present legal and mild administration. Moreover the *Corrector* said, that the family of the *Stuarts* had been but indifferent rulers, and he was apt to think that divine Providence had decreed that they never should reign in this island.

Tuesday, October 30, Mr. *Wild* and Mrs. *Wild* came to town, and Mr. *Wild* said to the *Corrector* that he was come to desire mercy: The *Corrector* told him his terms, which were reasonable and favourable, if the crimes with their consequences were considered; and that he was like *Alexander the great* who used to set up a piece of a candle before a town, and if they submitted before it went out, then they had safety and protection; if not, they were put to the sword. But Mr. *Wild* would not accept of the terms, nor give any money. He was in a great passion and abused the *Corrector* in such a manner that he thought it prudent to walk off abruptly. The *Corrector* had expressed his concern to Mr. *Wild* that he must suffer for his wife's bad conduct; but now he deserves to suffer for his affronting and passionate behaviour this evening.

Wednesday, October 31, the *Corrector* waited on his friend the lawyer in order to take the writs out; but his practice being in chancery he sent his clerk with *Alexander* to a gentleman a friend of his an attorney in the *King's-Bench*, who, at the *Corrector's* desire, took out writs against Mr. *Wild* and Mrs. *Wild*, and *Moonland*, *Acott*, *Inskip* and *Hare*. The writs were served this day upon Mr. *Wild* and Mrs. *Wild* in town, and in a day or two upon *Moonland*, *Acott* and *Inskip*. *Hare* was not to be found, having gone into the country to be an offler.

ABOUT ten days or a fortnight after *Alexander* decamped from *Chelsea*, as he was talking with *Acott's* wife about their unaccountable conduct in confining him at *Chelsea*,  
the

she said her husband was not concerned in the design of sending the *Corrector* to St. Luke's. *Alexander* was greatly struck at the mention of St. Luke's, and asked what she meant, but could get no satisfactory answer.

Saturday, November 3, five weeks after the *Corrector's* decamping from *Chelsea*, he was fully informed that a design had been laid to transport him from *Chelsea* to St. Luke's on *Windmill-hill* facing *Moorfields*. One concerned in the execution of this wicked contrivance hath affirmed that the abominable design was laid by Mrs. *Trebee* and her son-in-law Mr. *Withers*, who was to use his interest to make it effectual. Mrs. *Trebee* is a person of capacity and of a scheming head, and it is thought she formed this project to screen Mrs. *Wild* and *Moonland* from the punishment to which their illegal conduct had exposed them; which, it was imagined, might be done if they could get the *Corrector* lodged in a public hospital, no matter by what methods.

*Moonland* was exceeding active in this affair in order to slip, if possible, his neck out of the collar. He got one *Hardie* a chemist near *Covent-Garden* to certify as apothecary, tho' he has owned he is not an apothecary and refused to act as such. *Moonland* also, by the help of one *Montgomery* a baker in *Great-Wild-Street*, got the officers of the parish of St. *Giles in the Fields*, namely the Revd. Mr. *Harper* minister, *Heritage* and *Collins* as church-wardens, and *Stodhart* as overseer, to certify that the *Corrector* was a lunatic and an object of charity: Both which were absolutely false. *Moonland* spent money in entertaining these subscribers.

*Innes*, a periwigmaker in *Orange-Street*, signed the petition to the committee of the hospital, praying that the *Corrector* might be admitted: And made oath before Justice *Withers*, that he did see *Harper* the minister, *Heritage* and *Collins* churchwardens, *Stodhart* the overseer, and *Hardie* as apothecary, severally sign their names to their respective certificates, in order to get the *Corrector* admitted as a patient into St. Luke's.

But *Innes* calling to mind that the *Corrector* was a man of resolution, he told the linendraper on *Tower-Hill* who was chief manager in this affair, that he would not meddle farther unless he would sign an *Indemnification* for his being an actor; and the *Linendraper*, *Moonland* and *Innes* being together in *Moorfields* near St. Luke's they went into *Moorgate-Coffee-House*, and the linendraper signed the following indemnification.



London September 22, 1753.

SIR,

*As Alexander C—— is just now at a madhouse in Chelsea I want to have him removed to St. Luke's: And as you have already at my desire endeavoured to get him removed, I beg you'll do every thing further that you think necessary in order to get him to St. Luke's: And I hereby oblige myself to indemnify you at all hands.*

I am

To William Innes in  
Orange-Street.

John F---bes.

What these persons attested being most false, as we have just mentioned, may not the *Corrector* call them perjured, for a solemn attestation of this kind has a near affinity to an oath?

Several steps were requisite to carry on this black scheme, and the conspirators were unwearied in surmounting all difficulties. The recommendation of a governor of the hospital was necessary, and one *John Henry Dolman* recommended the *Corrector* to be admitted. This is supposed to have been accomplished by the interest of Justice *Withers*; for one of the conspirators says that Mrs. *Trebee* and Mr. *Withers* laid the scheme, and that the others were only tools and instruments to execute it. The linendraper became suddenly acquainted with Mrs. *Trebee*, and often called upon her at Mr. *Withers*'s in *Bunhill-fields*, she being in town all the time of the *Chelsea-Campaign*.

It is a rule of the hospital not to shew favour or partiality in receiving patients, but to admit them by rotation as they are put upon the list; and Providence (which always appeared for the *Corrector*, and as it were said to his adversaries, *Hitherto shall ye come, but no further: And here shall your proud waves be stayed*, Job xxxviii. 11.) ordered it so that there were fifteen on the list before the *Corrector*. Upon this it was that Mrs. *Trebee* wrote to Mrs. *Wild* to come to town, and finding their project could not take place, they were graciously pleased to visit the *Corrector* in person at *Chelsea*. And the *Corrector* threatening Mrs. *Wild* very severely if she detained him any longer, she promised to release him next day, which she did, as hath been already mentioned.

The *Corrector* having learnt a particular account of this wicked contrivance went to Justice *Withers*, and told him that

that he was informed he was concerned in the attempt to transport him from *Chelsea* to *St. Luke's*. The Justice wanted to decline speaking on the subject; whereupon *Alexander* said, *I desire, Sir, that for your own good you will answer some questions*: To which his worship replied, *I will answer no questions; and that is an answer*: But he may perhaps be made to answer for his conduct, for *Alexander* desires to fear God, but not to fear any justice or the greatest subject in *England*.

The *Corrector* afterwards went to Mr. *Webster* the secretary of *St. Luke's* hospital, and had full proof of what is related above: The *Corrector* was deeply affected with this affair, and as often as he sees *St. Luke's* desires to offer up his grateful acknowledgments to God who delivered him from that dreadful place. No person could have a greater dread of it than the *Corrector*, and he told the secretary that he would rather give all he was worth than be carried to *St. Luke's*.

The *Corrector* went frequently to the secretary of *St. Luke's* to get intelligence about this affair, and took the advice of his attorney, who thought the case most shocking. The attorney went with him to *Innes*, to make him get the *Corrector* struck off the list, but *Innes* refused to go to the secretary. The attorney himself went afterwards with the *Corrector* for that purpose, but without success.

Friday, November 16, at length the attorney, going to *St. Luke's* when the committee met, got the *Corrector's* name struck out of the list, when there was but one to be admitted, before it should come to his turn to be dragged to that dishonourable place. He was so terrified that he was afraid to sleep in his lodging the night betwixt thursday and friday, the time of seizing the patients for *St. Luke's*.

The hardened conspirators seemed to have no remorse for the cruel scheme of *St. Luke's*; it is supposed they would have to the last been glad to see it take place, that they might have some prospect of slipping their necks out of the collar. They appear to be unwilling to be corrected by *Alexander*, who is for doing justice and giving every one their due; hence it has been said that *Alexander* instead of being a *Corrector of the Press*, is now become a *Corrector of the People*. The *Corrector* told the linendraper at *Chelsea*, that he designed to be just and correct, and at the same time meek and merciful to his adversaries; And it would perhaps be better for the criminals to be humble and penitent, and not remain obstinate and impenitent.

One instance of the injuries the *Corrector* has suffered by the groundless charge of insanity, it may be proper to mention here.

The



The *Corrector* not caring to lodge with a landlady of a gunpowder temper, took a lodging at Mrs. *Stephens's* at the *Dial* above the *Flying-Horse* in *Upper-Moorfields*. But this gentlewoman having been told that the *Corrector* was not in the exercise of his reason, sent him word by her niece Mrs. *Sally Davis* that something had happened, and he could not have the lodging. The *Corrector*, much distressed at the thoughts of losing a lodging with agreeable people, spoke to a gentlewoman at the *Sun* in *Norton-Folgate*, his friend, who waited upon Mrs. *Stephens* and softened her a little. Nevertheless some days after she sent him a letter, desiring him to take another lodging, and at the same time returned the earnest he had given. But the *Corrector* having had it set home upon his mind in prayer that he should have the lodging, prosecuted the affair with spirit. He told Mrs. *Stephens* that he had fairly taken the lodging, and if she would not admit him to it, he would oblige her to go before a Justice.

The *Corrector* also wrote to Mr. *Smith* the *Watchmaker* who possesses a great part of Mrs. *Stephens's* house, and spoke to Mrs. *Betty Young* his housekeeper, who are two good Christians, and were much inclined to favour the *Corrector*. Upon the whole after a great struggle it was at last concluded that the *Corrector* should have the lodging, to which he went *November 16*: And he and the family live in peace and harmony, and it is a blessing to dwell in the tabernacles of the righteous. Those over whom *Alexander* hath prevailed have said that he was a *Conqueror* and succeeded in all his undertakings: If it be so, it is owing to God who alone gives success.

ONE great design of publishing these *Adventures* is to vindicate the character of the *Corrector* as a man and a christian, and to shew that he has done nothing inconsistent with either, in endeavouring to bring obstinate offenders to punishment. It appears that he took a great deal of pains to keep Mrs. *Wild* from being a defendant in an action at law: *Moonland* is so thoughtless and stupid that he does not consider his crime nor its consequences. *Acott* behaved in a pert manner to the *Corrector* after the *Chelsea-Campaign*, and his conceited head did not appear sensible of his illegal conduct: *Inskip* for his cruelty and false tongue ought to be made an example to other keepers of madhouses. And the confederates in the barbarous scheme of *St. Luke's* deserve greater punishment than the law can inflict upon them.

Mankind are generally too indifferent about the situation of others, but this infirmity and selfishness of fallen nature

ought to be much guarded against, self being often a dangerous idol. The best way for his Majesty's subjects to have true conceptions of the great injuries done to the *Corrector*, is to suppose the case to be their own: What satisfaction would they have expected from *Habella*, *Moonland*, *Inskip* and *Acott*? And particularly what satisfaction can be adequate to the crime of the conspirators in attempting to transport the *Corrector* to St. Luke's?

It may perhaps be said that some of the criminals were the *Corrector*'s friends; but it may be replied that imprudent friends are often the greatest enemies: And their crimes committed against the *Corrector* are so heinous that they cancel all the ties of friendship; like as a husband who truly and sincerely loves his wife, yet, if she commits adultery, withdraws his love from her and uses proper means to punish her as her great crime deserves.

Many valuable ends may be answered by bringing the criminals to justice, namely, the recovering of the *Corrector*'s character, a full reparation and satisfaction to him for all damages, the making examples of the offenders to deter others from committing the like crimes: And the *Corrector* would humbly hope that the Legislature will see the necessity of bringing in a bill to regulate private madhouses.

The *Corrector* is far from being of a revengeful spirit, and desires not to say, *That he will recompense evil, but trusts in God that he will deliver him out of all his troubles, and that he will raise him up after he hath cast him down, and will bless him and make him a blessing.* His former deliverances lay him under strong and particular obligations to devote his life to a gracious God who hath signally preserved him when in danger; and his former experiences of the appearances of Providence and Grace encourage him to wait on God through *Jesus* for a temporal and spiritual salvation.

The criminals may be sensible that, if justice be done, they will be cast at law; and supposing the *Corrector* to have been disordered in his mind they cannot justify what they did, if they will look into the Twelfth of *Queen Anne*, chap. xxiii. wherein it's recited by the laws then in being, *That even Justices of the Peace and Officers* had not power or authority to restrain and confine lunatics; and therefore that Statute gives them and only them that power: And lest that Act (which gives a power to Justices and Officers only) should be construed to take away the power which the Sovereign or Chancellor had, there is an express proviso for that purpose, *That they might notwithstanding the Statute exercise their power.*

'Tis



'Tis undoubtedly true, that the law will not suffer any indifferent person to confine a lunatic, and it would be of the most dangerous consequence if the law did. The law has chalked a track for the friends of the lunatic to follow, and they have been always obliged to follow it.

GOD doth great and mighty wonders in his Providence, which is always righteous yet often mysterious, and he by his secret power and wisdom can bring about great and valuable purposes by seeming contrary means, for he hath all things in his hand and under his control, and is the God of the whole earth. The *Corrector* is of opinion that his confinement and sufferings were emblematical and typical of something good and great designed by Providence for him; and has great reason of thankfulness that God greatly supported him, and turned his prison into a palace. Some pious and valuable ministers of the Gospel made some prophecies or predictions with regard to the *Corrector's* sufferings in the *Bethnal-Green-Campaign* in 1738. After the *Corrector* escaped on his birth-day (then *May 31*, now according to the new stile *June 11*,) by cutting with a knife the bedstead to which he was chained, he was visited *June 2*, by an eminent *London-Minister*, whose prophecy of the *Corrector* was printed in the *Journal* of the *Bethnal-Green-Campaign* about fifteen years ago, and is as follows:

"That the *Corrector* would be a great man, and make a great figure at Court, and that his troubles were to be looked upon as designed by Providence to be an introduction and preparation to his future advancement, and several things to this purpose: And particularly that the *Corrector* was a Joseph, meaning that God would be with him, bless him, and make him a prosperous man after his reproaches and troubles."

The *Corrector* then said, That he was willing to be as humble or as exalted as God pleased. See the *Journal* printed in 1739, page 39.

And another minister the Revd. Mr. *Wil--son* of *Dundee*, eminent for piety and abilities, and one of the best of men in the age wherein he lived, writes thus to the *Corrector* in a letter dated *July 16*, 1739.

"Your account of the treatment you met with from Mr. *Wightman* and others is most surprising, and puts me at a stand what to think of it. I see you have been laid in darkness and in the deeps, and lover and friend put far from you for a time; but I hope you will not rashly censure him, whose way is in the sea, and his path in the great wa-

“ters, so that his footsteps are not known. Whatever waves and billows have gone over you, I hope the Lord will command his loving-kindness in the day-time, and in the night his song shall be with you, and your prayer to the God of your life, who hath hitherto preserved you, and will bring his own glory and your good out of all those strange Providences that have passed over you. The foundation of the Lord stands sure and he well knoweth those that are his; and will not let go the hold he hath taken of them. Whatever affliction he thinks fit to lay upon them, yea though they go through fire and water, he will at last bring them out to a wealthy place.”

“I know you look above all instruments to his wise and holy hand that hath ordered this heavy trial for you, and will adore him with humility and silence.”

This pious minister was inclinable to shew favour to the criminals, and adds: “It is not unbecoming him who hath been in the hand of God instrumental to bless the world with a *Concordance to the holy Bible* that will perpetuate his memory and make it savoury to all the lovers of that matchless book the *Bible*, in which we have eternal life.”

A third prophet the Revd. Mr. M---ght of Irvine, writ a letter to the *Corrector* dated July 16, 1739, wherein he says, “I pray our gracious God may cause your integrity and innocence to shine as the light at noon-day. Wait on God and commit your way to him, and trust in him who is able to bring it to pass: Perhaps this depth of trouble you have been in, may be designed by Divine Providence as an introduction and preparation to some great things God has in store for your good and benefit. I pray and hope, that upon trial your faith, hope, patience, and other graces shall be found to praise, honour and glory, and upon humbling yourself under God’s mighty hand he will in due time exalt you.”

It is said that the *Corrector*’s character is without blemish, and that every body loves him, only his *Campaigns* at *Bethnal-Green* and *Chelsea* are supposed by the blind world to be a blemish to his character; whereas it is the opinion of the *Corrector* that these *Campaigns* are the greatest beauty in his character, and that the many dangers and deliverances he hath had in his life, are an evidence that he is a great favourite of Providence. His pursuing a near relation with the other criminals is reckoned another blemish, but it is to be remembred that *Justice* is painted blind; and the *Corrector* sometimes thinks that he did more than perhaps he ought to have done in shewing so much favour to *Isabella*, but Providence



dence blinded her that she did not accept of the proposals of reconciliation.

Before the *Chelsea-Campaign* began, it was said in the Printing-Office in *Wild-Court* that *Alexander*, instead of being a *Corrector of the Press*, was to be *Corrector of the People*: There seems to be wanting a zealous person to visit the markets in *London* and other proper places with constables, and with authority to restrain *profane swearing* and other wickedness that abounds, and to assist in the execution of the law, even against offenders in a higher life. And if *London* be reformed, the whole nation generally follows their example.

The most licentious that are not very hardened, must own that there is need of a great *Reformation* among us, and God can use any instruments he pleases to bring it about. The *Romans* in extraordinary cases had a *Censor morum*: Whether the *Reformer* of the nation be called *Censor* or *Corrector*, it don't signify, if a thorow *Reformation* takes place.

Religion is greatly neglected in this island by the greatest part, and it's surprising to observe how many are ignorant in matters of religion though they be sagacious and skilful in managing their worldly concerns. This is a folly of so particular a nature that it really wants a name.

It is the opinion of the *Corrector*, that as long as the minds of *Ladies* are so much set upon the stage there is little hopes of religion flourishing in these nations. The time it wastes which ought to be employed about more important concerns, temporal and spiritual, and the bad turn it gives the mind by fixing the thoughts upon carnal things, are evils of a most dreadful consequence, and extinguish all sense of religion. Must not all real christians confess among other abounding sins the great sins of the stage? Whatsoever men may pretend, those that resort to the stage waste time that ought to be laid out in another manner, and give not a good example becoming persons that are impressed with the doctrines and truths of the christian religion.

In the *Corrector's* opinion the men and women of the stage are the corrupters of the minds of the people; and though players be taken in this degenerate age into the parlour as they were formerly into the pantry, they deserve to be treated as persons that are hurtful to society and pollute the minds of his Majesty's subjects.

We ought seriously to ponder what a great author says of the stage: "The *Stage* is the great corrupter of the town, and the bad people of the town have been the chief corrupters of the stage, who run most after those plays that defile the stage and the audience: Poets will seek to please,

" as

“ as actors will look for such pieces as draw the most spectators. They pretend that their design is to discourage evil, but they recommend it in the most effectual manner. It is a shame to our nation and religion, to see the stage so reformed in *France*, and so polluted still in *England*.”

Those that attend those places may be said to attend the *Devil's school*; for it certainly pleases the enemy of God and mankind to see crouds of men and women, four, five or six hours attend scenes that pollute the human nature and are consequently dishonorable to God. And it's a bad preparation for remembring the fourth commandment to pass so many hours on *Saturday* in such a corrupting place: And those that go to these places in the season appointed by the Church for thinking seriously of religion before the sufferings of the great Redeemer, seem by their temper and conduct to belong rather to the world than any Church whatever, for the Church is a separate society from the wicked of the world. And those that make no conscience of the duties of the christian religion ought to be excluded from its privileges: Persons should be questioned whether they seriously resolve to act as men and christians, and not as brutes and heathens; and it's justice to use them according to their profession and behaviour.

This great author farther says: “ The ill methods of schools and colleges give the rise to the irregularities of the gentry, as the breeding young women to vanity, dressing and a false appearance of wit and behaviour, without proper work and a due measure of knowledge and a serious sense of religion, is the source of the corruption of that sex.” And this great man farther says: “ *Gentlemen in their Marriages* ought to consider a great many things more than *Fortune*, though, generally speaking, that is the only thing sought for: A good understanding, good principles, and a good temper, with a liberal education, and acceptable person, are the first things to be considered, and certainly *Fortune* ought to come after all these. These bargains now in fashion make often unhallowed marriages. The first thought in choosing a wife ought to be to find a help meet for the man. In a married state the mutual study of both ought to be to help and please one another. This is the foundation of all domestic happiness; as to stay at home and love home is the greatest help to industry, order, and the good government of a family.”

Another great author exhorts “ those that have the government of populous cities, to remember how much the welfare of the people depends upon the faithful execution of the law. How sad must it be if there be any Magistrates that are guilty  
“ of



“ of swearing and that give a bad example by this crime and other gross immoralities.” This great man also observes, “ That there is such a general neglect of putting the laws in execution, that every man is left to do what is right in his own eyes : One would think, There was no king in Israel. Could the vile and abominable pictures of lewdness have been offered to sale in the most frequented places of the city ? Could books for the instruction of the unexperienced in all the mysteries of iniquity have been publicly cried in the streets, had not the laws and the guardians of the laws been asleep ?

This great and venerable author farther says : “ Let every man whatever his situation is, do his part towards averting the judgments of God : Let every man reform himself and others, as far as his influence goes : This is our only proper remedy, for the dissolute wickedness of the age is a more dreadful sign and prognostication of Divine anger, than even the trembling of the earth under us.”

The degeneracy and corruption of this nation is visible to all who have any sense of religion or fear of God in their hearts ; and it seems to be the duty of all who have any real regard to the honor of God, the advancement of the kingdom of the blessed Redeemer, and love to their own immortal souls and the souls of others, to mourn for their own sins and the sins of the people, and earnestly to pray to God for a Reformation, and to use vigorously all means for bringing it about.

It may seem surprizing that the *Corrector*, a person of a retired situation in life, should be so zealous in this grand affair, when persons in the highest stations in Church and State seem to be too silent, and not to exert themselves with a steady resolution and zealous vigour to reform the nation. But if the work be done, the instruments are to be less minded, because the great God often brings about the greatest matters by mean instruments, for christianity was first published and planted by a few fishermen. It sometimes hath come to pass that a private soldier hath been honored to have a great hand in gaining the battle and obtaining the victory.

All divisions and parties are to be discouraged, and a catholic spirit is to be encouraged ; for we ought to love them who bear *Christ's* image, and who have the essentials of religion, and not differ about circumstantial. All true christians are to be loved ; for the chief distinction at the day of judgment will be of those on *Christ's* right hand and of those on his left. Our love is to be to all that have the root of the matter or true grace, whether they be of the established Church, or Methodists, or Puritans, or of whatever denomination ; and he is to be looked upon as the best *Englishman* who is zealous and useful

useful in reforming the nation whether he be born in *Cornwall* or in *Cathness*.

The question is, What are the proper means to bring about this *Reformation*? This is a question not easily answered. We are to look up to God for his direction and blessing, and to be vigorous and diligent in all means that tend to a *Reformation*. Those in the highest station in Church and State should think most seriously about the salvation of their own immortal souls, and then they will be concerned for the souls of others. A national fast for humiliation and prayer is very proper: Swearers and sabbath-breakers and other notorious sinners are to be punished, and lewd women are to be restrained.

Magistrates are to be exemplary, and not be guilty of swearing and sabbath-breaking as is sometimes the lamentable case, and to perform the duties of their office agreeable to their solemn oath. Were religion a step to preferment, and irreligion a bar to it, it would tend to make the nobles and others behave in a regular and religious manner. The preachers of the gospel ought to search the scriptures and their own hearts, these two necessary books, and to be concerned for their own salvation and the souls of their people.

If we become a religious people, then the horrid crimes of murder and robbery will soon cease; for it is but lopping off the branches to cut off a few guilty persons, when there is a general want of a sense of Religion among the people. Example is often more powerful than punishment.

Those in the highest stations ought to be exemplary, and follow the good example of the late excellent *Prince of Orange*, who attended public worship twice on the *Lord's-day*, and took care of his family, they sitting in the pew round him. When he was congratulated upon the honor of being made *Stattholder* he answered, *He did not regard the honor, but hoped that it was for the glory of God and the good of the protestant religion.*

May God be pleased to raise up instruments to reform our sinful land, and pour out his Spirit upon all ranks and degrees of men, and enable us seriously to apply to the blessed Redeemer for pardon and salvation, and make us a holy and happy people, through *Jesus Christ*. Amen.

F I N I S.



